



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the copy of the bill of health issued at Barbados, January 15, 1904, and found that no sickness had been reported, either during the last voyage or while at this port—another instance of the little value of this part of a bill of health where an actual inspection is not made.

During the month of February, 1905, there were 14 wet days and a total rainfall of 1.21 inches. The maximum temperature for the month was 85.7° F. on the 26th, the mean 75.8° F., and the minimum 62.2° F., on the 23d. The average velocity of the wind per hour was 13.7 miles.

The general health of Barbados is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 9 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 398 crew, 107 cabin and 176 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 127 crew, 37 cabin and 176 steerage passengers. There were 8 crew, 50 cabin and 113 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a report from Grenada, dated May 4, 1905, which says that since the 20th ultimo 2 cases of smallpox have occurred in the parish of St. Andrew, 1 in a vaccinated contact of the last case, and the other an infant at the isolation station; both cases are said to be extremely mild. Since my report of the 26th ultimo, there have been no further cases of smallpox in the parish of St. Patrick.

During the month of March, 1905, there were 14 wet days and a rainfall of 2.26 inches. The maximum temperature for the month was 86.1° F. on the 31st, the mean 77.7° F., and the minimum 65° F. on the 18th. The velocity of the wind was 13.2 miles per hour.

The general health of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

History of case of smallpox among contract laborers for the Isthmian Canal.

MAY 10, 1905.

I have this day sent to you a cable, as follows:

WYMAN, Washington:

Found smallpox May 9 in laborer; diagnosis confirmed. Has been sick 9 days. Can not yet trace the source of infection. Contacts: Barbadian contract laborers on board the *Trent* (who) expect to reach Colon on May 15. Will write by first mail. Recommend advise Carter.

WARD.

In pursuance thereof I have the following report to make:

On the afternoon of April 21, H. J., 23 years of age, left St. Vincent, West Indies, on a visit to friends in Barbados, and arrived at this port on the intercolonial steamship of the Royal Mail the morning of April 22. While staying in Taylor's Gap, in the parish of St. Michael, he heard that Mr. B., the Government emigration agent, was recruiting laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and wishing to go he presented himself for examination on April 25. I thoroughly examined the man and recommended that he be accepted as a laborer for work in the Canal Zone as soon as he was vaccinated, his present marks being unsatisfactory. The following Thursday, April 27, he returned for that purpose, and I vaccinated him in two places. After that I heard no more about the man until the morning of May 8, the

May 26, 1905

day the Royal Mail steamship *Trent* sailed for Colon, via other ports, when Mr. K. told me that he had heard that J., one of the men I had vaccinated, was sick from his vaccination and was covered with an eruption. I became suspicious at once, and asked Mr. K. to see Mr. B. and to have him bring the man to the examining rooms the next morning, May 9. He did so, and the moment I saw the man my suspicions were confirmed. He was covered from head to foot with a pustular eruption, which was beginning to dry up on the face.

Most of the pustules were globular, yet a few here and there showed signs of umbilication. All were surrounded by a red areola. On a closer examination I found some pustules on the scalp and one in the palm of the right hand. There were none on the soles of the feet. I saw that the vaccination marks I had placed on his arm had not taken. He complained of pain beneath the sternum, slight headache, and itching of the eruption. He told me that he was taken sick the night of April 30 with a severe headache and some pain in the back. The next morning he felt worse, and in the course of the day he vomited his food, which was mixed with blood. On arising the morning of May 2, he noticed a little pimple on the side of his neck and several pimples on one of his wrists. The following morning he felt better and found that his body was covered with pimples, which itched more and more as the day advanced. These pimples gradually changed to little blisters, but as he continued to feel fairly well he went out as usual, not thinking much about his condition until he became worse again, the morning of the day I saw him.

I isolated the man and notified the local health authorities at once. One of the health officers examined the case with me and confirmed my diagnosis. This officer took charge of the case and had it removed to the Pelican Island quarantine station. The sanitary inspector was notified and he disinfected the examining rooms, as well as the house in which the man had been staying. I furnished the authorities with a list of the names of those whom I considered to be contacts, and these persons were placed under observation for fourteen days.

It is not known where this man got the infection, yet I feel satisfied that it was not on this island. He tells me that there was no sickness of any description in his village (Grant's) when he left it, that he has not been away from the island of St. Vincent for several years, and that while some of his family live in Grenada he has not seen any of them for a long time. In this connection I may say that the vessel on which he came to Barbados had previously touched at La Guaira, Trinidad, and Grenada, places where smallpox is known to exist, although reports can be obtained only from Grenada. No persons, however, I am told, were sick on board that vessel on her arrival at this port.

I am continuing the examination of men for the Canal Zone, but, for the next fortnight I am accepting for transportation only those who show good vaccination marks. The men who need vaccination I vaccinate and I shall reserve them until I am sure that no cases develop from the case now at the quarantine station. If, after May 24, no new cases are found I shall continue my work as heretofore.

For the present, I shall keep Surgeon H. R. Carter advised of the progress of events by each mail to Colon.

Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone, issued during the month of April, 1905.

Date.	Vessel.	Number vac-cinated.	Number re-cently suc-cessfully vaccinated	Total for steam-ship.	Total for month.
Apr. 10 24	Tagus..... Atrato.....	158 64	81 25	189 89 278

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, May 6, as follows:
Week ended May 6, 1905.

Steamship *Portland*, from Santos to Newport News, fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas May 1, and 24 crew inspected; all well.

Steamship *Benedict*, from Para to Galveston, fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas May 4, and 36 crew inspected; all well.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 50,500. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 518,570. Total number of deaths 439, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 2, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 8, and 39 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Four weeks ended April 28, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. Four deaths. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended May 5, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 5, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 270, including 12 from enteric fever.

CANADA—*British Columbia*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from tuberculosis reported.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 469, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, measles 16, and 89 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Strasburg*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 165,187. Total number of deaths 309, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 7, and 43 from tuberculosis.